

gross Prussian Oil.
gross Pullner's Emulsion.
5 gross Wythe's Liquid Malt.
2 gross Paine's Celery Compound.

Quotations and Letter orders solicited. Prices and terms right.

S. McDIARMID,
 Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
 471 & 49 King St.,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

the Grip
 No Ambition
 Villa Cave Perfect
 Health.

is from a well-known
 George, N. B.
 of Mass. It has been
 said to say that Hood's
 Pills have done me a
 had a severe attack of
 and after getting over the
 weather strength, and had
 a severe attack of
 the results were very
 moment this medicine to
 in rheumatism or other
 ailments.

Cures
 tion and poor blood. I
 araparrilla in my house
 for the cure of Le Grippe,
 cough, Croup, Croup and
 other ailments. It is
 purely vegetable, and do
 not sold by all druggists.

LD REPU LICAN

gross Prussian Oil.
gross Pullner's Emulsion.
5 gross Wythe's Liquid Malt.
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Quotations and Letter orders solicited. Prices and terms right.

S. McDIARMID,
 Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
 471 & 49 King St.,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

Champion Liniment

Has no superior for the cure of
 Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Try
 it for the cure of Le Grippe,
 Coughs, Croup, Croup and
 other ailments.

Manufacturer by
The Champion Medicine Co.
 (LIMITED)
 South Ohio, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
 Oct 20, '90 17

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
 PREVENTS CONSUMPTION
PUTTNER'S EMULSION
 Cures Consumption in its early stages.
PUTTNER'S EMULSION
 Promotes life in the advanced stages of
 Consumption.
PUTTNER'S EMULSION
 Is the remedy, par excellence, for Con-
 sumption and all Lung Troubles.
PUTTNER'S EMULSION
 Is the best cure for all Wasting Diseases.
PUTTNER'S EMULSION
 Is for sale by all good Druggists at 25c
 per large bottle.

Kendrick's White Liniment

For Mumps, Sore Throat and Lungs,
 Rheumatic Pains, Lameness and all
 Swellings. Prompt relief follows its
 use. Emollient and counter irritant.
 Keep it in the house.

Sleepless Nights

From Coughing and tickling sensation in the
 Throat promptly relieved by the use of

Baird's Balsam or Horehound

Ask for Baird's. At all dealers.
 Only 25 cents.

Scott's Emulsion

is Cod-liver Oil emulsified, or
 made easy of digestion and as-
 similation. To this is added the
 Hypophosphites of Lime and
 Soda, which aid in the digestion
 of the Oil and increase materially
 the potency of both. It is a re-
 markable flesh-producer. Emaciated,
 anemic and consumptive
 persons gain flesh upon it very
 rapidly. The combination is a most
 happy one.

Physicians recognize its su-
 perior merit in all conditions of
 wasting. It has had the endorse-
 ment of the medical profes-
 sion for 30 years.

Don't be persuaded to take a substitute!
 Scott & Bown, Baltimore. 50c. and \$1.

Dr. TAPPAN'S ASTHMA CURES

FREE

THE HOME.
THE VOYAGE HOME.
 BY WILLIAM GRAY.
 'Steer a little more to the west'ard,
 Now a little more to the south,
 Then keep your eye on the Sandstone
 Light,
 And make for the harbor's mouth.
 You're a honny young sailor, Benny,
 But it's strange, me a-lyin' here
 A-feelin' so trembly an' queer-like,
 An' my meen' not overly clear."
 "Aye! aye! Don't you worry, grandpa,
 I'll manage the 'Dolphin' all right;
 Just lie on the locker and rest you,
 And look at the beautiful night.
 See the sun set over an' behind
 'Over there in the shinin' sea,
 An' the moon comin' up in the east'ard
 As yellow an' big as can be."
 "Yes, Benny, it 'pears we're a-sailin'
 Straight into the glory there,
 And I feel so peaceful and dreamlike,
 With never a pain or ache.
 Can it be I am sailin' home'ard?
 To the heavenly shore tonight?
 I've allers thought I should love to go
 When the sea was a-glitterin' bright;
 "Go driftin' right into the sunset,
 On a calm and even tide,
 An' beach my boat on the shinin'
 shore."
 With mother close by my side;
 But now she's home an' a-waitin'!
 An' watchin' the Sandstone Light;
 It's surely a blessin, my sailor boy,
 That you was along tonight."
 "Yes, grandpa, don't you worry,
 I'll pilot you safely home,
 The 'Dolphin' knows the way herself,
 She could almost go alone.
 I can see the lights of the village
 As the shadows grow more deep.
 An' how do you feel now, grandpa?
 I think you are almost asleep."

ORANGE AND BANANA CAKE.
 Nothing makes a more delicious or
 more inexpensive layer cake than the
 water sponge generally used by con-
 fectioners for this purpose. In the re-
 cipe given for the orange and banana
 cake the water is replaced by orange
 juice and a half a teaspoonful of
 cream of tartar and a half a tea-
 spoonful of soda are added. Beat
 the whites of two eggs until they are stiff
 and then add the batter. Bake in
 the cake in three layers and frost
 them each with icing, flavored with
 orange, made as follows: Boil two
 cups of granulated sugar and ten
 tablespoonfuls of water together in a
 kitchen boiler for ten minutes. Add
 six cups of cold water and one cup
 of syrup put in cold water forms a soft
 ball between the fingers and is not at
 all sticky the boiling is completed.
 Pour the syrup over the whites of two
 eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Add
 one cup of cream of tartar and one
 cup of soda. Continue to beat the mixture
 until all the syrup is poured in and
 spread it as rapidly as possible over
 the cakes. It will form a smooth, soft
 icing that can be readily cut. Place
 the cakes together. It is an improve-
 ment to add a cup of grated orange
 to the icing. Beat to a cream the yolks
 of four eggs and two cups of sugar.
 Add half a cup of cream of tartar and
 water flavored with a tablespoonful of
 banana extract. Sift over this two
 cups of flour mixed with one tea-
 spoonful of cream tartar and half a tea-
 spoonful of soda. Fold in the whites of
 two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake
 also in three layers. Make the same
 rule for icing in the same way as
 for orange cake, but do not add any
 orange extract. Stir a cup of chopped
 bananas in half the icing and use this
 for two cakes. Put one of these on
 the other and cover the third or top
 layer of cake with plain icing. On this
 top layer arrange slices of bananas in
 circles or in any way you choose.

FOOD TABLETS.
 The Tribune of New York City
 said recently that "Dr. George Flannery,
 one of the chemists of the University
 of Chicago, says the time is soon com-
 ing when hot water and food tablets
 will be the sole accompaniments of a
 kitchen. He says the essential food
 elements of a twelve-hundred-pound
 steer can be got into an ordinary pill-
 box. One of his tablets the size of a
 pea makes a large bowl of soup. A
 ration case of his planning, which
 weighed eight ounces contained the
 following supply: Three tablets con-
 centrated soup, equal to three quartets;
 four tablets beef, equal to six pounds;
 one tablet milk, equal to one pint; two
 tablets wheat, equal to two pounds;
 one tablet egg food, equal to
 twelve eggs."
 This is but an echo of what Professor
 Berthelot, of France, is reported to
 have said. Without inferences for
 chemistry or chemistry, we say that
 Berthelot plus Flannery cannot make
 the world believe such statements.
 The essential elements of a man, ac-
 cording to that principle, can be re-
 duced to a very small compass. The
 indispensable thing called relief has
 something to do with food, though
 tablets of egg food will not hatch
 chickens, and neither will such mix-
 tures prove a suitable permanent food
 for a being constructed as man is.
 Chemistry cannot explain life, nor dis-
 tinguish, nor assimilate.

After the foregoing note was writ-
 ten, we read the following despatch on
 the same day that the Tribune's state-
 ment concerning Professor Flannery
 appeared: "A despatch from Denver was
 published stating that the troops at
 Fort Logan have made the first test
 of the new emergency ration. One com-
 pany went out for three days of forced
 marching in the foothills near Denver,
 loaded with coffee tablets and com-
 pressed soup that was supposed to
 contain all the advantages of hard tack
 and coffee. On the night of September
 11 the medical officer charged with
 weighing and watching the men rode
 into Morrison for assistance. He re-
 ported that thirty-six out of the fifty
 men are down with griping pains re-
 sulting from the nonassimilation of
 the scientific ration. The order could
 not be revoked, and the men in the
 field were informed that they would
 have to remain on the march for two
 days longer."—Lx.

PLANTS IN WINDOWS.
 The Cultivator says that there is
 scarcely anything which lends such an
 air of refinement and is such a charm-
 ing addition to the decoration of a
 room as flowers. True, they require a
 vast amount of care, but then there is
 nothing so abundantly responsive to
 good attention. For a winter window
 garden a south window, where Old Sol
 may revel through the entire day is
 preferable, as flowers cannot get too
 much of the mild winter sun. Have
 as little drapery or curtains as is pos-
 sible if the plants are to flourish. We
 do not want so much trouble without
 some reward. In order to have good
 flowers it is necessary that the plants
 be strong and healthy at the beginning
 of the season. If they are not, good
 results cannot be expected of them.
 No plants can be expected to bloom
 through the year, so do not keep those
 which have exhausted themselves by
 blooming the entire summer. See
 that the plants are strong and vigorous.
 Slip and plant them early, being care-
 ful not to permit a bud or flower to
 show itself, and pinch them back con-
 tinually until they become full and
 bushy. A plant will then have a much
 finer appearance and will be ready to
 reward you with plenty of flowers
 through the winter. Let the plants
 remain outside until frost, but be care-

ful that they be not bitten by it.
 When you finally bring them in do not
 overcrowd by putting too many in one
 window. They must have sufficient
 light, and if one shades the other their
 growth will be unsuccessfull. About
 half a dozen plants are sufficient for
 an ordinary window.

FERNS FROM SEED.
 A correspondent of the London Gar-
 den says the most natural and quickest
 way to propagate ferns is by their
 spores or seeds. These should be
 gathered when the capsules containing
 them begin to look brown. The fronds
 should then be cut, put into paper bags
 and allowed to dry for two or three
 days, after which the spores should be
 sown as soon as possible, in tury
 loam of fibrous peat. Rilling water
 poured over the prepared soil before
 planting will destroy eggs or larvae of
 insects and spores of fungi. The fern
 spores must be sattered on the sur-
 face of the soil and covered with a bell
 glass or sheet glass, kept at a
 close, shady place until the surface of
 the pots or pans become covered with
 a growth of lichen or liverwort appear-
 ance. From this singular growth the
 young ferns generally develop accord-
 ing to the different species, in three to
 six months from the time of sowing.
 The pots or pans should be kept uni-
 formly moist, the watering being done
 by immersion in water for a few inches,
 so that the moisture rises to the sur-
 face. No water should be applied over
 head till fronds are formed. Inure
 gradually to the air, and shade in
 sunny weather. When the seedlings
 have formed a little cover and two or
 three fronds, they should be potted
 singly and kept in a somewhat close at-
 mosphere until established. The best
 time for sowing is early spring, but
 they may be sown at any season of
 the year.

THE FARM.
FALL AND WINTER PLOUGHING.
 An able Scotch writer on agriculture
 says: "The object of ploughing is to
 loosen and turn over the soil to destroy
 the surface vegetation by burying it
 under ground where it rots and be-
 comes a kind of manure." He might
 have added that it is the first, and
 most important step in pulverizing the
 soil and making it mellow, fine, loose
 and porous so that the air can enter,
 warm, and sweeten it, and so that it
 will absorb and retain more of the rain-
 water to supply vegetation, and so that
 the tender roots of plants can easily
 penetrate and spread themselves
 through it in every direction to find,
 and secure a supply of their necessary
 nourishment. It is claimed by some
 writers that by ploughing a tough,
 stubble soil in the fall, and exposing it
 to the action of frost helps to subdue it;
 but most farmers who practice it,
 do so solely on the ground of advanc-
 ing their farm work, and not having so
 much ground to plough in the busy
 of spring. Formerly most of the farm-
 ers in this region, including the writer,
 ploughed the sod ground which they
 intended for spring crops in the fall
 after the fall work was finished, but
 scarcely any do it now, because they
 have found that they can obtain bet-
 ter crops with less labor by ploughing
 in the spring.
 A sod turned over in the spring with
 a good jointer on the plow and plowed
 as soon as fitted will not require
 half the cultivation to keep the grass
 and weeds in subjection. This is our
 experience here, and I believe it is the
 same more or less everywhere. The
 deeper the furrows and the whiter they
 are laid the less trouble there will be
 with grass and weeds; but, of course,
 it is ruinous to plough some soils too
 deeply unless they are at the same
 time well manured. The stubble and
 bottom lands can be safely ploughed
 as deeply as we please or the strength
 of our teams will admit.
 The argument in favor of fall plough-
 ing, that it can be done at a time of
 comparative leisure, and thereby pre-
 vance the spring work at the farmer's
 hurried season, we found to be a mis-
 take. It requires so much more work
 to fit a fall-ploughing field for a spring
 crop than a field, so far as the
 so saving of labor is concerned, ploughed
 in the spring. A sod ground turned
 in the fall gets so badly baked and con-
 solidated that it is apt to be lumpy
 and requires much more harrowing
 and raveling to get it in good order
 than the same ground which was
 ploughed. There is not much, if any,
 saving of spring time if the work of
 pulverization is well done, and the
 grass will give more trouble.
 The farmer who ploughs stubble land in
 the fall, I would not have it done on my
 farm if somebody would do it for me
 and board himself. I have ploughed
 in the fall, a stubble field whose par-
 ticles of soil ran together into a mass
 and could not be broken up. It looked
 more like a dried-up bed of mortar
 than a ploughed field. When ploughed
 again (as it had to be) the stubble and
 rubbish were turned up again to the
 surface, and the land was not nearly in
 so good a condition as when freshly
 ploughed. It would have had it not been
 ploughed in the fall.

Some writers have expressed an
 opinion that by fall ploughing the
 farmer makes up his mind to the
 in the ground and thrown to the sur-
 face and destroyed by the winter frost.
 I do not believe that freezing will kill
 worms and insects unless they are
 nearly dead already. I think that a
 farmer would be better to keep his
 in the fall, will, when warmed and
 thawed, revive and be as ungrateful
 and venomous as ever. A worm that
 was so nearly dead that it had not
 strength enough to crawl back into the
 ground before a hard frost, would be
 pretty sure to die before spring any-
 how.

Professor Thomas Shaw, late of On-
 tario Agricultural College, says that
 late fall ploughing is unadvisably
 practiced by the farmers of Canada, and
 that "they cannot get uniformly good
 crops (in Canada) without ploughing
 in late autumn. If the professor is
 correct, it would seem to settle the
 matter so far as the land in Canada is
 concerned; but possibly he is mistaken.
 It was once thought to be necessary in
 both England and this country to sum-
 mer-fallow in order to obtain uniform-
 ly good crops of wheat; but only a few
 farmers either there or here practice it
 now unless they wish to rid a field of
 noxious weeds or Canada thistles.

It is not easy to see what benefit the
 soil can obtain from being exposed all
 winter for the rain and melting snows
 to leach the fertility from the surface
 and carry it down into the subsoil out
 of reach of shallow-rooted plants. A
 sod turned late in the fall, if it remains
 solidly frozen nearly all the time till
 spring, does not rot a particle more
 than the Chicago dressed beef in
 refrigerator cars, or the frozen meat
 shipped from Australia to Great
 Britain.—(J. W. Ingham, Sugar Run,
 Penn.)

BUCKWHEAT FRITTERS.
 A correspondent sends the following
 recipe: Add a teaspoonful of salt to
 half a pint of sweet milk. Beat two
 eggs well and stir them into the milk.
 Add the mixture to a pint of best buck-
 wheat flour, stirring it in gradually.
 Finally add a teaspoonful of butter,
 melted, and beat the batter till smooth.
 Fry until a golden brown and serve
 with maple syrup. These fritters are
 cooked a tablespoonful at a time in a
 pot of deep fat. They cannot be fried
 in a spider like pancakes, but must be
 fried like other fritters, in deep fat.

Agitation in the world of homo-
 pathic medicine has been its very soul
 of progress, as in politics and religion
 —the different opinions and the in-
 dividually men have been patient to
 the disagreements by which the stand-
 ard of these bodies have been elevated.
 So with most of our famous prepara-
 tions—foremost in illustration of which
 truth stands the world-famous remedy
 to general debility and languor,
 "Quinine Wine,"—and which when ob-
 tained in its genuine strength, is a
 miscellaneous creator of appetite, vitality
 and stimulant, to the general fertily
 and vigor of the human system. It is
 the great tonic and natural life-giving
 stimulant which the medical profes-
 sion have been compelled to recognize
 and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Ly-
 man, of Toronto, have given to the pre-
 paration the pure Quinine which is
 the great cure due to its importance,
 and the standard excellence of the
 article which they offer to the public comes
 into the market purged of all the de-
 fects which skillful observation and
 scientific opinion has pointed out, and
 the less preparations of the past. All
 druggists sell it. cow

MISS VANDERBILT
 recently married, was an expert
 stenographer. Many wealthy par-
 ents give their children a business
 education and make them earn
 their own living. Primer free.

Short Written Copies Set 50c.
 S. B. SMELL,
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Safe, Soothing, Satisfying

It positively cures croup, colds, coughs, colic, sore lungs, kidney troubles,
 lame back, chaps, chilblains, earache, headache, toothache, cuts, bites, burns,
 bruises, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore muscles, stings, cramps and pains.

It is the best!
 It is the oldest!
 It is the original!
 It is unlike any other.
 It is superior to all others.
 It is the great vital and muscle nerve.
 It is for internal as much as external use.
 It is used and fully endorsed by all athletes.
 It is a soothing, healing, penetrating Anodyne.
 It is what every mother should have in the house.
 It is loved by suffering children when dropped on sugar.
 It is used and recommended by many physicians everywhere.
 It is the Universal Household Remedy from infancy to old age.
 It is safe to trust that which has satisfied generation after generation.
 It is made from the favorite prescription of a good old family physician.
 It is marvellous how many ailments it will quickly relieve, heal and cure.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.
 If you can't get it send to us. Price 35 cents; six (6) for 2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free.
 J. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

Christmas Presents for Ladies.

SILK MITTENS

Soft and smooth
 for the hand
 Warm and stylish
 as well.

Pattern
 as illustrated
 \$1.25 per pair

OTHER PATTERNS
 FROM
 \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pair

Sent prepaid to any
 address on receipt
 of price.

CORTICELLI SILK CO.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

Intercolonial Railway.
Christmas & New Year Holidays

LOCAL EXCURSION Return Tickets will
 be issued by all Agents of this Railway
 from the 25th day of December to the
 15th day of January, inclusive, at Single First-class Rates,
 and return, for the same period, not later
 than 31st January, 1891.

Through Excursion Return Tickets will
 be issued on above dates at Single First-class
 Rates, good for return, journey commencing
 on or after the 25th day of December, 1890,
 and good for continuous journey only,
 in either direction.

D. POTTINGER,
 Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
 7th December, 1890.

Notice of Sale!

To Daniel Smith and Jane his wife, and
 all others whom it may concern:—

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at
 Chubb's Corner, (see notice), in the City of
 Saint John, in the Province of New Brun-
 swick, on MONDAY the 27th day of DE-
 CEMBER, A. D. 1890, at twelve o'clock noon,
 and by virtue of power of sale in a
 certain indenture of Mortgage made the
 25th day of May, A. D. 1889, between the said
 Daniel Smith and Jane his wife, and
 Richard Holt and Robert August, trust-
 ees named and appointed by a certain In-
 denture of Trust made between a James
 McWilliams of the one part, and the said
 Holt and Robert, agents of the other part;
 and notice being duly recorded in the
 office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for
 the County of Saint John, in the Province
 of New Brunswick, pages 55, 56, the 20th day
 of June, A. D. 1889.

That the lot of tract of Land situate,
 lying and being in the said County of
 Saint John, and described—the tract thereof
 into one William Smith, his heirs and as-
 signs, under the Great Seal of the said Pro-
 vince, bearing date the 29th day of September,
 one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four,
 as follows, viz: Beginning at a marked tree
 on the north-west angle of lot number 28,
 granted to D. Dewar, which lot fronts on the
 County of Saint John, and extends north
 and south thirteen degrees thirty minutes,
 West sixty-seven chains and four poles
 each and fifty links, thence North fifty-three
 degrees, East forty-two chains being to and
 along the southeast line of land granted to
 Daniel Smith and others, thence South thirteen
 degrees thirty minutes, East one hundred
 chains and fifty links to the rear line of
 granted lands fronting on the Bay line and
 crossing Emersone's Creek in what distance
 thence South seventy-five degrees, West
 twenty-three chains and thirteen links, thence
 five degrees, West twenty chains again cross-
 ing the said Creek to the space of beginning
 containing three hundred acres, more or less
 with ten per cent. for roads and waste being
 wilderness land.

The said sale will be made on account of
 default having been made in payment of
 principal and interest secured by said Mort-
 gage.

Dated the twenty-seventh day of November
 A. D. 1890.

Form of sale apply to
 JOHN A. RICHMOND, W. M. O'NEIL,
 Solicitor.

To Levi H. Young and Catherine his wife
 and all others whom it may concern:—

I HEREBY give you notice that in default of
 payment of certain Mortgage monies
 owing to me by virtue of the Indenture of
 Mortgage executed by you to me, bearing
 date the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D.
 1874 and duly registered in the Office of the
 Registrar of Deeds for Kings County, in Book
 No. 3 of Records page 53, et cetera, and
 on SATURDAY the 14th day of FEBRU-
 ARY next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Chubb's
 Corner, in the City of Saint John, in the City and
 County of Saint John, in the Province of New
 Brunswick, the said land and premises mentioned
 and described in said Indenture, by virtue of the
 Power therein expressed in me.

Dated the Fifth day of December, A. D. 1890.

THOMAS M. BELYEA, Mortgagee.
 MONT. McDONALD, Solicitor for Mortgagee.
 46-3 Bldg.

ABOUT LA GRIPPE.

The public does not hear as much
 about the gripe as when this terrible
 epidemic first appeared. It is said
 that familiarly breeds contempt, and
 it may be so in this case. For gripe
 is still with us, and finds many a vic-
 tim. Its after effects are as much to
 be dreaded as ever, and too much care
 cannot be taken to fortify the system
 against them, or against the disease
 itself. It makes the strong weak and
 the weak more wretched still. The
 loss of appetite, the shattered nerves,
 the impaired digestion, the sleepless-
 ness, the loss of energy and ability for
 sustained labor, either mental or phys-
 ical, that are its results, can be replaced
 by health and vigor through the agency
 of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic.
 No remedy before the public is sup-
 ported by a more influential and com-
 pelling array of testimony from well
 known people who have proved its
 value. It restores lost appetite, gives
 new richness to the blood, rebuilds the
 wasted nerve tissue, induces healthful
 slumber, and gives back the will and
 power to do the man's work well. Hawker's
 Nerve and Stomach Tonic will over-
 come the after effects of la gripe in
 every instance where it is faithfully
 used according to directions. It is sold
 by all druggists and dealers at fifty
 cents per bottle or six bottles for \$2.50,
 and is manufactured only by the Haw-
 ker Medicine Co. (Ld.), St. John, N. B.,
 and New York City.

FARM OWNERSHIP.
 It does not require the compilation
 of figures to show that there is a change
 gradually working itself through the
 ownership of farm lands. It is a fact
 open to general observation that the
 farms of the country are gradually
 dropping into the hands of tenants,
 and in our opinion it is that much
 worse for the country. No one will

CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE kills worms
 every time.